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VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1870. NO. 289.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

STARTLING NEWS FROM PARIS.

Napoleonic Dynasty Thought to be Ended.

EMPRESS EN ROUTE TO ENGLAND.

Napoleon Following the Same Path.

England Makes Another Attempt to Secure Peace.

The Emperor's Consent to Treat Given.

King William Replies that Napoleon Must Ask an Armistice.

Prince Murat Crossing and Recrossing the Channel between Gramont and Gladstone.

The Bearer of Negotiations Looking to Peace.

Great Battle Near Malatom.

Details of Operations Since Tuesday.

A Series of Engagements With Heavy Loss on Both Sides.

Prussian and French Official Accounts.

EACH PARTY CLAIMS A VICTORY.

The Prince Royal Said to be Wounded.

French Forces Increasing---Prussians Decreasing.

Gen. Frossard Dangerously Wounded.

Ollivier and Wife Flee from France.

They are Saluted by Hooting and Yells of Hate.

An Obstinate Fight Near Mars le Tour.

Prussians Thrown Back on the Moselle by the Imperial Guard.

English Speculations as to the Campaign and its Results.

France Must Accept Peace After a Battle at Chalons.

General Trochu in Command of Paris.

THE COUNSELS ORDER AND CALMNESS.

Scarcity of Provisions in Metz.

Prussia Declines to Guarantee the Inviolability of Pontifical States.

End of the Napoleonic Dynasty—The Empress En Route to England.

LONDON, Midnight, August 18.—We have it on high authority, fresh from Paris, that it is the universal conviction there that the Napoleonic dynasty is ended. The Empress, having packed up and dispatched all her valuables, including pictures of inestimable price, has left for England *via* Belgium. It is believed the Prince will follow on the way to this country on the same track. He does not now dare return to Paris. Prince Napoleon has fled to Italy with his family.

England Makes Another Effort to Secure Peace—The Queen's Messenger at Berlin—King William Replies that the Emperor Must Ask an Armistice in the Usual Way.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, August 18.—Our Berlin special dispatch says another attempt has been made by England for the negotiation of peace. The Queen's messenger had arrived with the proposals to the English Cabinet in view. The King was telegraphed at headquarters that the Emperor's consent to treat was given through Lord Lyons. The King replied, if France wanted peace he must ask an armistice in the usual way, or the arbitrament of war must decide between the two nations.

Germont and Gladstone Negotiating as to Peace.

LONDON, August 18.—Prince Murat has not yet returned to the army, but continues to pass between the Duke De Gramont and Gladstone, having already crossed the channel several. There is no doubt he is the bearer of negotiations which look to peace.

The Prussian Vanguard Nearer Chalons than Bazaine's Army Is.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, August 18.—Our special correspondent writes from Chalons, Monday: This is the Emperor's birthday, but there are no *fetes*. The alarm was sounded this evening at ten o'clock, and the artillery put in motion, and went forward to Bisome, but there they found the railway cut and fell back. No railway communication now exists between Chalons and either Metz or Verdun. We don't know where the French main body is, but the French vanguard is nearer Chalons than Bazaine is. There is no force here capable of resisting the attack. Thus far nothing but cavalry is heard of, and that yesterday was within twenty-five miles of Chalons, and destroying the railways at will.

660,000 Prussians on French Soil, and as Many in Reserve.

Our special correspondent writes from the headquarters of the Second Prussian Army Corps, Friday, August 12th: Should the French not accept battle outside of Metz, two corps will be left to mask the fortress, while the main body continue their march for Paris. The Prussians have at least 600,000 men advancing on French soil, and as many more in reserve in Germany. The talk of peace before the occupation of Paris is laughed at.

The Advance of the Crown Prince.

Our special correspondent, from the headquarters of the Crown Prince, on Friday, August 12, writes: We are daily advancing from village to village. The Alsatian sympathies are altogether French, but the inhabitants are treated by the Germans kindly, except where the peasants commit hostilities. No compulsory military service is enforced on them. Their wagons for the wounded are required, and sales of provisions are compelled. Nothing is exacted but strict necessities, and everything is paid for. MacMahon's corps is almost destroyed. No remnant has been found as the Crown Prince pushes steadily forward against the French right flank.

Additional Details of Tuesday's Battle.

PARIS, August 18.—The following additional details of Tuesday's battle near Doncourt and Vianville are obtained from an official source: Prince Frederick Charles attacked our right and was firmly met. The corps of General Argout, at Resonville, hastened into the action, which ceased only with night. The Prussians repeatedly attacked us and were as often repulsed. Toward night a fresh corps sought to turn our position, but was beaten off. Our losses are serious. General Battaille is wounded. By eight o'clock in the evening the enemy was repulsed along the entire line. He had one hundred and twenty thousand men engaged.

Another Story of Tuesday's Fight.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, August 18.—Tuesday's battle is a crowning proof of the falsehoods and concealments in the recent telegrams. Palikao declared in the Corps Legislatif that the Prussians had been forced to abandon their attempt to interrupt the French retreat, and that Bazaine was pursuing his road unmolested to Verdun and Chalons. While he was speaking the Prussians were attacking the French flank. At nightfall one portion at least of Bazaine's army had been forced to abandon the road to Verdun, and were again shut up in Metz. It is more than ever plain that no considerable part of the French army has even succeeded in getting far on the road from Metz to Verdun. Their delay, to whatever cause due, gave the Prussians time to come up, and there were able on Tuesday to attack with a vanguard strong enough to arrest the French retreat and bring four French corps into action. When Bazaine found he could not shake off the Prussian pursuit, he clearly could not escape

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, 23D DISTRICT,
Major W. M. FREW, Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS, 24TH DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.

STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.

ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NEMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINGSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER, ——

COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.

PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.

CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

At a meeting of the Republican State Committee held in Altoona, on the 16th instant, it was agreed to call the next State Convention at Harrisburg, on the 16th day of March next, at which time, in addition to other matters, the question of a Constitutional Convention will be considered. The Committee would have shown itself up to the times by adopting a resolution squarely in favor of Constitutional revision, and recommending the Legislature to take the necessary action at the earliest moment. And this, we trust, the Legislature will do.

In what manner Spain is to be affected by the war is certainly a living question. Having the honor of being the occasion of the war, it is reasonable to conclude that though passive at present, she is not indifferent. Late advices show that there is considerable agitation, the idea being that should France succeed, she would undertake to supervise the affairs of Spain, under the pretense of putting down internal dissensions. On the other hand, it is queried whether or not, in the event of Prussia's success, she would not force a candidate for the crown on Spain, and make the Peninsula practically a German colony. In view of uncertainties, the Republicans are for an immediate settlement of the question of a constitution and the proclamation of a Republic with as little delay as possible. The present, it is manifest, is Spain's opportunity.

Several changes in Grant's Cabinet at no distant day are highly probable. The offer of the Department of State is understood to be under consideration by Senator Trumbull, which certainly speaks well if he is to be taken as the type of gentlemen next to be introduced into the Cabinet. He is more the statesman than Gen. Grant has yet called to his aid. The only regret in the case is that there should be any doubt about his accepting the position. Senator Trumbull is at present in New York City, and it is understood that on Gen. Grant's return to Long Branch the matter will be decided. The name of Hon. Hiram Walbridge is used in the same connection. The report that Secretary Cox will succeed Mr. Hancroft at Berlin, is revived, and the Hon. James Harlan, who was Secretary of the Interior under Mr. Lincoln, is mentioned as likely to receive the offer of his old place, but without sufficient authority, we venture to say. Considerable is said about a change in the Navy Department, and rumor ascribes to Gen. Grant the intention to make even other changes, which if true, will secure almost an entire new Cabinet.

THE SITUATION.

According to reports from the seat of war at the time we write, nothing decisive has taken place. Indeed, on account of the length of the line of battle and the great extent of ground over which the fighting reaches, considerable time must pass before people near the scene of conflict can learn whether upon the whole anything has been gained by either party. It is, however, certain that there has been fierce and profound fighting in which the French have proved themselves true to their established reputation and character as a martial people. Their army, fully recovered from its first disorganization, and giving no signs of demoralization as the result of the defeat sustained under the command of MacMahon, is exhibiting under the command of Bazaine, against superior numbers, the enthusiastic and persistent valor which is certain to win victory or make it very costly to the enemy. In estimating the progress of the contest it is perhaps a matter of some importance that the fortresses are still in possession of the French and in the rear of the invaders, at least the fact will be rather important if in the approaching battle at Chalons the Germans should sustain a defeat. Both in Paris and Berlin the belief exists that at Chalons the decisive collision is destined to take place. Thither the French army is retreating, with the invaders in pursuit, the common movement in transition being a succession of battles. Entire France is thoroughly aroused, every Frenchman is said to be eager to aid in repelling the invaders, and from all directions they are gathering towards Chalons-sur-Marne to unite with the troops already there assembled. As the reader may remember the great plain of Chalons is already famous as the scene of one of the most important battles in history. There Attius, the Roman Governor of Gaul, A. D. 451, with three legions reenforced by Gauls, Visigoths, Burgundians, Alans and Franks, defeated "Attila, the scourge of God and the Hammer of the Universe," with his vast horde of Huns, Ostrogoths, Gepidæ, Franks, Heruli, &c., &c. Theodoric, the fourth king of the Visigoths was killed. The battle was hardly won; Attila slowly retired and Aetius did not dare to pursue him. By his defeat it is commonly believed that the civilization of Europe was rescued from destruction. In the battle soon to be fought on the same ground, there are those who think civilization will be once more arrayed against barbarism. At any rate, it will be a very momentous conflict, with vast interests at hazard. Whichever party triumphs, the interposition of other European powers may be confidently expected, as it is little likely that they will consent quietly to the aggrandizement of either Prussia or France.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S MENTAL CONDITION.

Nothing since the beginning of the war has much more surprised the world than the deficiency of preparation on the part of France, disclosed by events. In England as well as on the Continent for years constant suspicions have been cherished and bitter reproaches provoked by the alleged readiness of the Emperor for war at a moment's notice. Instead of being fully prepared to assail his neighbors at any time, we now know that through lack of readiness he missed his chance of gaining an important advantage over his enemy against whom he had formally declared war. Various theories have been devised to account for a fact so inconsistent with common prudence and especially with all current notions concerning the character of Louis Napoleon. Perhaps the most probable solution of the difficulty may be found in the languid and sluggish condition of the Imperial mind. It is well known that for many years the Emperor has been suffering under a disease which seldom fails to affect the mind. Despondency, impotence of will or indecision, weakness of judgment, mental languor, and irresistible tendency to suspicion are mentioned by physicians as the ordinary concomitants of the affection with which the ruler of France is afflicted. We may add that the mental disturbances thus produced frequently terminate in permanent and entire derangement of the intellect. On the declaration of war, the London *Times*, alluding to the Emperor's disease, did not hesitate to pronounce it the action of a man insane. In itself the declaration of war might indicate a condition of mortal insanity, but viewed in connection with the fact not known then, though divulged in due time, that the author of the declaration was quite unprepared for the conflict which he had provoked, the proceeding might naturally enough be referred to a disordered intellect. The failure to resolve when resolutions would have been effective; the suddenness with which he determined on war, and to detect the *frauds* and impositions by which money appropriations for military preparations were embezzled or applied to other uses; the excessive delay in acting afterwards, when every moment's delay was fatal; the excessive jealousy lest another should get credit by success; with abundant means of information, the failure to find out the real feeling in the South German States toward France,—all these blunders may be plausibly accounted for on the supposition of the Emperor's mind being seriously affected by the condition of his body.

PLEASE COME TO THE POINT.

Party leaders long in possession of power uniformly come to have a contempt for the people and treat them as though they were wanting in comprehension. On no other principal can the course of our Ring leaders be accounted for. While they are shrieking all over the country, "Don't divide the party: stand by it!" they are laying their plans for bringing a second Republican ticket into the field, whereby the party will inevitably be divided. While pretending to desire the success of the party, they scout the appeal of Mr. Walton for harmony, whereby only can we be certain of success. On every hand do we find the Ring acting thus inconsistently. Do they think the people are fools? Do they not credit Republican voters with discernment sufficient to enable them to perceive that while their leaders are shouting for harmony they are planning schism and defeat? Does not everyone perceive and does not everyone know for a certainty that what the Ring leaders mean is the offices, fat salaries, exorbitant fees? Not a word favorable to cutting down expenses and reducing taxes has escaped them, for the moment that is done they can no longer divide among themselves the tens of thousands of dollars which they now annually receive from the tax-ridden people. The Court House Ring have plenty of reasons for keeping things as they are. With a dozen salaries ranging from $3,000 to $30,000, they can afford to shriek from morning till night and night till morning "Stand by the party," when standing by the party means no more nor less than "*Don't touch our salaries and fees.*"

Now the Reform movement means the cutting down of these extravagant salaries and outrageous fees, and the saving of some tens of thousands of dollars every year to the tax payers,—and it is precisely for this reason that the office-holders' Ring are opposed to it. They know how devoted are the Republicans of Allegheny to their party and its principles, and have raised the *demagogue* cry "stand by the party," to blind them, as though everyone did not see and know right through it. Now we ask the Republicans of Allegheny: Do you think you can successfully stand by the party and at the same time stand by high taxation made necessary by the outrageous salaries and fees of the dictatorial office holders? Is there—can there be—any danger to the party in coming out squarely against high salaries, high fees, high taxes, and in favor of reforming the abuses which every man in his senses knows exist? *Do you think the party can or ought to succeed through high taxation, oppressive salaries, illegal and outrageous fees, insolent action by leaders, fraud in conventions, and the maintenance in power of a corrupt clique of office-holders?*

The Ring require you to answer and act in the affirmative. They denounce Mr. Walton, they denounce everybody, for desiring Reform, and shamefully presume on the intelligence of the people by using the party lash to whip them into their support and the continuance to them of their plunder, under the pretense that it is necessary to do so for party success. It is this that is killing the party. It is only through reform, immediate and thorough, that the party can live.

Republicans of Allegheny, are not these things so?

We say: "Stand by the Party;" and the way to do it is to stand by Reform. "Stand by the Party" say we, and at the same time stand by the right. The only way to stand by the party is by standing by Reform. It is false to pretend that the Reform Movement means anything but party integrity and the welfare of the people. Is there any one so blind that he does not see it?

MORAL PAIN IN FRANCE.

A great, proud and highly civilized nation in the agonies of such defeat and humiliation as have come upon France, presents to the world a spectacle by whose tragical interest all must be more or less impressed. As neutral and distant spectators of the conflict, to us the thought of the bereavement of German households involved in the slaughter of the dead is the reflection that the sufferers have the compensation of victory and a good cause, while the tragedy of the defeated people is only deepened to us by the belief that their calamities are incurred through the violation of right. In recently published letters from Paris, the writers, while describing the enthusiasm of the people and unseemly displays of it on the part of some of them, also tell us of the evident misgivings entertained by many both as to the efficiency of the ground upon which hostilities had been declared and as to their issue. Though it is, doubtless, a popular war, it would, we suppose, be a great mistake to conclude that a vast number in France do not regard it very much as it is regarded by impartial foreigners. In a nation so advanced in culture and refinement, the class must be very numerous to whom success in such a war would bring little satisfaction and to whom failure assumes the aspect ignominy associated with crime. As a consequence of modern progress, of the extension of education in connection with the increase and distribution of wealth, it is also true that the classes capable of deeply and keenly feeling national humiliation have vastly multiplied.

In the time of Louis XIV. France was fearfully humbled. When the King and his ministers in council heard a plain statement of the condition into which the country had been reduced, they burst into tears. Again after Leipsic and after Waterloo. But in neither case, for the reason given, was the aggregate of misery in France produced by the humiliation comparable to the misery which must at the present day result from the prostration of the Empire under German success. As Dante says:

> "As each thing to more perfection grows,
> It feels more sensibly both woe and pain."

It seems that Gen. Grant has determined that he will not longer be trifled with by Simon Cameron and Co., who have so long been engaged in running his administration and the party into the ground in Pennsylvania. That it, we so infer from the following paragraph which is a portion of an editorial article in the Beaver *Radical*:

> "We know what we affirm. That General Grant will no longer be the tool of the Republican Senator, or to his name nor will he longer submit to be made a mask, behind which the Senator can manipulate and can stab the party which elected the General and Senator in the Presidential office. Forward, or fall back."

The San Bernardino, Cal., *Guardian* relates that lately a shower of blood fell at the dwelling of Mr. John Baldwin, spattering the door step and surrounding ground. There had been only an instant before a perfect calm, without a cloud in the horizon, when suddenly a whirlwind rose, scattering everything in all directions, and at once the result large clots of blood which seem indelible.

The editor of the Beaver *Radical*, writing from Harrisburg, urges the renomination of both Messrs. Smith and Parsons for the Legislature, and in so doing pays them a doubtful compliment by saying: "I cannot see what either has done to be set aside. *Both have conducted themselves as our Representatives ordinarily do.*"

Here Comes a Job.

[From Harrisburg Correspondence Beaver Radical.]

A law should be passed establishing a series of books for all the schools in the State, uniform series not to be changed for a fixed period, say every five years, and only then after the people of the districts have regularly petitioned for a change. There is no more important subject than this for a well-regulated discussion, and it is well worthy the attention of the legislator who aims to benefit the people and not to aggrandize himself.

It seems singular that this country does not produce enough iron for its own consumption, when it possesses unlimited supplies of ore and coal, which are more accessible and nearer to each other than in any other country. Great Britain has the largest iron interest in the world, and exports two-thirds of its entire product. We produce about one-quarter as much iron as Great Britain, and only about three-quarters of what we consume. With inexhaustible raw material, the United States ought to be the greatest iron producers in the world.

So says the New York *Times*. Just give this country a stated protective policy for a few years, and it will supply ourselves not only in iron but in many other leading articles we now import. The *Times* has very succinctly stated the protective idea, probably without intending to do so.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The census returns in some of the Eastern States show a considerable increase in population, and leave no doubt that the Congressional representation of New England will be materially distinguished under the next apportionment. In New Jersey there has been a steady growth in population, and the State will gain one member of Congress, making six in all.

The Memphis *Avalanche* frankly answers with a blunt "yes," the question whether it considers an open and endless war against the Fifteenth Amendment the test of Democracy.

A colony is to leave Boston about September 1, to settle in Bolivia, where 50,000,000 acres have been ceded to an American company, makes a free gift of 320 acres to each family that goes out in the first season.

Over one hundred and seventy more workmen than before the strike are now employed in the North Adams, Mass., shoe factories.

The Chicago *Times* suggests that while the war has closed the French and German toy factories it is a good chance for American genius to try its hand in supplying wise playthings for the children. There are no fine ornamental goods made in the United States, and in the way of leather goods, fine gilt, pearl, and ivory, mosaic and carved wood, we are just nothing at all. America can make these things, and whoever begins the business will make money.

A small miniature photographic apparatus has been invented which gentlemen can carry around in their pockets, and take the likeness of their lady friends at a moment's warning.

John T. Owens, supervisor of the road, showed a remarkable heroism in the Philadelphia and Wilmington railroad accident at Magnolia. He was riding on the engine when it was overturned and was thrown outside the wreck, with the hot coals from the furnace pouring down on his body. For two hours and a half he lay there, pinned down by heavy irons, which were slowly pressing out his life, while the fire consumed one of his bruised and broken arms. He was perfectly conscious all the time, conversing with those who were using every exertion to lift the terrible mass and to cool the hot iron, uttered no word of impatience or complaint, and bore his intense suffering with a fortitude that was almost superhuman. On Thursday morning he died from his injuries. Prominent among the passengers who assisted in lifting up the engine and extricating the suffering man was Postmaster General Cresswell, who labored for two hours in removing the *debris* of the collision.

Fall River claims now to be the largest manufacturing city of woolen and cotton goods, as well as one of the very largest in Massachusetts. Lowell dates back only to about 1825, and has now 515,000 spindles. Fall River began the manufacture of cotton as early as 1813, and by the time Lowell was started was a well-known and successful manufacturing town. It now claims to run 552,272 spindles, or 37,272 more than Lowell. It works 12,616 looms, employs 7,140 hands, and turns out 1,000 yards of cotton per year, consuming 25,251,000 pounds of cotton. Besides this, the city contains iron works, machine shops, flour mills, &c., in all employing $7,000,000 of capital.

During a late discussion in the House of Commons, on the 26th ult., the member for Sunderland (Mr. Gourley) stated that vessels were not so much lost by overloading as by improper storage, and the loss of the City of Boston was not the result of overloading, but arose from causes in connection with the steam engine, which did not in any way coincide with popular belief on the subject, and it would be interesting to know where and how the honorable gentleman obtained his information.

President Roye, of Liberia, visits this country to secure aid for a railroad to extend 80 or 100 miles east from Monrovia in the palm and cane wood districts, to freight the treasures of Eastern Africa upon.

The Canadian people still feel sure that the St. Clair Flats ship canal is on their side, notwithstanding General Crane's opinion, and wonder why their Government is so slow in acting in the premises.

The Irish benevolent societies of the country are invited to send delegates to the second annual convention of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union, which will meet at Cincinnati October 19, 1870.

Uniting mutual labor and higher education in the same institution of learning has long been a theory which Cornell University has tried to reduce to practice under the most favorable conditions yet known. Yet we are told there is little time for unskilled labor, and that twenty-five hours a week, and this the student could spare for work, at fifteen cents an hour, all he could get, would amount to $5 75, while the expenses cannot be reduced below $5 10 a week, even excluding clothing, books and clothes. It is, however, proposed at some future time to establish workshops, where facilities for obtaining work will be afforded to needy laborers, as a means of paying for their education.

The friends of Governor Chamberlain, of Maine, who are trying to secure him for their first Senator, expect to succeed upon the following platform:

1. That a reform in the civil service is vital to the prosperity and existence of the country.
2. That tariffs should be arranged with a view to the collection of revenue only.
3. That special legislation of all kinds should be absolutely prohibited.

Sir Robert J. Phillimore, Dean of Arches in England and author of the great work recently called upon to decide an important case in which the High and Low Church branches of the Anglican Church were arrayed against each other. The Rev. Mr. Bennett published a letter "in the real, actual and visible presence of the Lord upon the altars of our churches," and then proceeded "to adore and teach the people to adore the sacred elements." Sir Robert decided that in his opinion "the objective, actual and real presence—a presence external to the soul of the communicant—were doctrines which the formularies of the Church of England duly considered and construed so as to be harmonious to maintain."

His was the principal victory for the High Churchmen, because their representative made no attempt at defense.

Dr. Benj. W. Richardson, in the London *Medical Times and Gazette*, upon the death rate from the use of chloroform, concludes that it is very uncertain, the same hospitals, eight in number, in which chloroform had been administered in seventeen thousand cases, in the course of seventeen years, without death in a single patient, yet lost five by death out of seven thousand five hundred administrations—one case in twelve hundred and fifty—and during the next five years. But as the final conclusion of his extended and careful investigations, Dr. Richardson arrives at the judgment that the risk of death is not greater from the administration of chloroform in that of about one person in from two thousand to three thousand five hundred patients; and consequently, that a chloroform of the safest remedial agent known to the profession.

Experiments have been tried at the Spring field armory for a year past with a view to ascertain the best method to prevent rust from weather wear, and nickel plating has proved so efficient a process that by order of the department at Washington muskets and sabres have been sent to the establishment, and the patent is held, to receive the plate. Some of these have been returned to the armory looking finely, and when all come in they will be distributed among the troops now in active service, that the work may be tested at once.

PERSONAL.

It is announced that President Grant contemplates visiting Massachusetts again this season, also that he is to be present at Gen. Butler's reunion of the 8th Corps in September, when he will review the troops.

Says the London *Star*: "Mr. Bryant is now in his seventy-sixth year, hale, hearty and vigorous as at forty, with a step as quick and elastic as that of youth, and enjoys the respect and esteem of the good and true in all lands."

General Von Moltke is distinguished for taciturnity. A Berlin letter says: "People here are so accustomed to his peculiarities and solitary habits—evidently the result of constant pondering over his duties—that they even begin not to see them in his person. Yet he can express himself very fluently and well when occasion requires. With all his brevity, having heard him once explain the topography of the battle of Königgratz in the few days ago the tacit convention was broken by an individual who claims to be one of the guardees of the Emperor, who, he said, on meeting the General in the street, 'how are things getting on, General?' 'Thank you, sir,' replied the General, 'my rye crops are getting on beautifully, but my potatoes are very backward.' The footman gentleman disappeared."

A prominent Republican politician of New York says the talk of Dresser for Governor is only talk to cover a candidate not yet named, in whose favor Mr. Dresser will withdraw.

Thomas Hughes, M. P., and author of "Tom Brown's School Days," has arrived in Quebec on his American tour. He will visit first with Horace Russell Lowell in the United States.

The Duke of Brunswick has returned to the castle of his fathers. His faithful subjects did not learn that their ruler was again at Geneva until they read a telegram to the effect that smoking was strictly forbidden, not merely within the castle grounds, but in the vicinity of the castle.

Wirt Sikes, the lecturer and President of the New York Author's Union, got into the Chicago Criminal Court Tuesday, and filed a petition for divorce for his desertion and neglect of her and their two children.

Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, has been elected to and accepted the position of Professor of Belles Letters and History, in Emory College, Georgia.

Mr. S. Rybee, a Swede, resident of Red Wing, Minn., has invented a new breech loading fire-arm, which will soon be offered to the attention of European governments.

One result of the excitement now prevailing in Germany is a project to erect a monument to Charles Louis Sand, the assassin of Kotzebue, March 23, 1818. Sand, a theological student at Jena, was enthusiastic upon the subject of German unity and freedom. Kotzebue, the author of "The Stranger" and many other plays, was a reactionist, and published a pamphlet denouncing among the petty princes, and in ridicule of Sand, as his "only and well-beloved Fatherland." The authorities executed Sand, and refused to bury the remains or restore over his remains, but the Burschenschaft or literary societies, who regard him as a martyr, would honor his resting place as though he were the Brutus or the John Brown of Germany.

Jansacheck will play ere long at one of the New York theaters in as good English as our ran command, and Mrs. Scott Siddons, the "most beautiful" has been engaged at Wood's Museum, which is a great letting down for her, Madame Seebach, the German tragedienne, with her troupe of forty-six players will be here soon, and already the Germans are flooded with particulars about her life and genius, but it is decidedly whether she will prove a premium success. She plays only what may be called the modern German classics; and Schiller and Goethe cannot be deemed popular as dramatic authors at least to an American audience. Her name was unknown here till Mr. Grau introduced it to the American press. The coming dramatic season in New York promises to be the most exciting and closely contested that has been known for years.

STATE NEWS.

The Huntingdon fair will be held on the 4th, 5th and 6th of October.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: We are assured, and the statement is creditable, that for the thirty days preceding last Wednesday the mercury in a rain fall on five degrees above the average for the past half century. The first three days of August were above the average for the last fifty years.

A young girl in Somerset county won the affections of a young railroader, and promised to marry him if he would buy the wedding dress. He did and made inquiries when she considered not to marry. He took the clothes and presents from her, when another kind of a suit (law) followed, in which the young lover came off second best.

The *Columbia Spy* has the following anecdote: Over in Berks county the young lawyers are taking an active interest in the cause of Sabbath schools. One of them, a young Democrat, made a very fine address to a Sabbath school at Mohrsville, near Reading, last Sunday. It was full of beauty and pathos. The speaker quoted a number of Bible stories, but became a little confused—speaking of Moses in the bulrushes, Daniel in the ark, and Noah smiting the rock. The lawyers will be fined in county, and it persisted in, will have a most salutary effect.

The most despicable confidence operation we heard of, occurred in Philadelphia on Sunday last. A scoundrel called at a house where the death in the head of the family had taken place, and proceeded to ask the family after the deceased in relation to her father's death. He spoke in a very sympathetic and christianlike manner, and from what denomination the deceased was connected with, and being told, expressed his gratification, and said as the family were bereaved and keep step to sandy discordant notes as he may dictate to regulate their movements. Who clothed the *Gazette* with infallibility and power, that it should arrogate to itself supreme authority to write out and enforce the Republican canons of discipline? If such presumption is sustained, none but the obedient instruments and interested co-operators of this wicked scheme, will be permitted to transact the public business, whilst men, like Mr. Walton, possessing energy, resolution, self-respect and indomitable perseverance, will be thrust aside. Is it possible that such a degraded state of things can be established in Allegheny county?

In the particular case of Mr. Walton, whom the *Gazette* would ostracise, not for incapacity or lack of fidelity in office, but because he does not denounce every one disagreeing with its particular notions of usage and discipline, a more useful and efficient representative could not be found in Allegheny county. The great interests involving the continued growth and prosperity of this community, are shared in by Mr. Walton on the farm of Dan'l Pull, Esq., a mile west of Sewickley, and if, as Mr. Nicholson suggests, the fines were cut upon the shell in 1599, this turtle had reached, as claims to being the 'oldest inhabitant,' and must have been around in the days of the landing of Christopher Columbus on the shores of America.

The Juniata Iron and Nail Company's works, located at Hollidaysburg, and consisting of a large rolling mill and nail factory, together with the Gap Furnace, the right to mine ore in the Bloomfield bank, and the company's farms and mountain land lying along the Cove Railroad, near the reservoir, were sold on Wednesday at public sale for $120,000, being $20,000 more than the amount of first mortgage bonds issued by the company. The purchasers were a number of the original stockholders. Second mortgage bonds to the amount of $50,000 are still held against the company, and also the entire amount of indebtedness will soon be liquidated.

On Sunday last a couple of pleasure seekers discovered on the Chimney Rocks, near Hollidaysburg, the body of a man hanging from a tree. His weight was very much decomposed, and he seems to have proceeded very deliberately about hanging himself, having built a pile of stones under the tree, and then jumped off of them. He took off his hat and coat and hung them on a tree near by. The body had hung there about ten days before discovery.

The Titusville *Herald* has been again enlarged, and is now a handsome nine-column paper. The *Herald* is one of our best and most enterprising exchanges, and we are pleased to see this sign of its prosperity.

An Erie paper tells of pine plank in that city seventy-five feet long and fifteen feet wide.

Miss Mary Heffelfinger, a young lady twenty-two years of age, was killed by lightning at Lyons Station, Berks county, on Saturday evening.

The Philadelphia *Press* says nobody but firemen and school children seem to succeed in getting monuments in that city. This in reply to a correspondent who suggests a monument to the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The *Miners' Journal* of Saturday, says: "The trade remains without material change, the demand from the east being fair, but the movement at Port Richmond are checked in consequence of the scarcity of vessels. Freights having advanced, however, the fleet which was scattered and diverted to other carrying purposes will, we presume, be attracted to Port Richmond for cargoes. The rates will, however, still be required to get them back. Prices of coal do not average $3 per ton, and at the rate at which coal is being thrown into the market, even that cannot be maintained for any length of time. The miners in Schuylkill county are now at work, and all in the Shamokin region."

STATE POLITICS.

The Republican Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third district met at Doylestown last Monday, and nominated A. C. Harmer on the first ballot.

The Republican Convention of Mifflin county met Tuesday and nominated the following ticket: Congress, D. J. Morrell; Senate, David W. Woods; Assembly, General Shoch; County Commissioner, Miles Hoffley; Director of the Poor, Moses Miller, D. Barr; Jury Commissioner, John Hoyt.

On Monday, 8th inst., the Democrats of Juniata held their county Convention, and nominated the following named gentlemen: Senate, Dr. D. M. Crawford; Assembly, Abraham Hoover; Sheriff, Joseph Ard; Register and Recorder, Eli Doyle; County Commissioner, Wm. Stair; Jury Commissioner, H. Loudon; Auditor, Ephraim Leaver. The following named gentlemen were published as Democratic Conferees: N. A. Elder, J. A. Christy, Jas. Smith.

The Democratic delegate convention of Mifflin county, which assembled in the town hall, Lewistown, on the 8th inst., nominated the following ticket: Commissioner—H. S. Williams; Treasurer—Samuel Hoffman; Auditors—Directors—C. C. Hoover, J. H. Morrison; Auditors—Fred. Rose, W. N. Orr. The representatives elected to complete the ticket from the nominations of Messrs. McAteer and Bebtrer, will be Hon. Jas. Reed, Assembly, and Wm. Grose, Jury Commissioner—Robert Potter, Director of Jacob Swalley.

The Democrats of Perry county held their regular county convention on Monday last, and nominated a full ticket, instructing their conferees for the re-nomination of Hon. H. J. Haldeman for Congress, and Dr. Crawford, of Juniata, for Senate. Dr. D. B. Milliken was nominated for Assembly.

The Republicans of Columbia county met on Monday and nominated the following ticket: Congress—James Murray; Assembly—W. H. Abbott; Jury Commissioner—John McAnail.

OHIO NEWS.

About a week ago a man named Clark, stopping at the Leopold House, in Findlay, declared that the bullpup was falling, and he jumped from a third story window. A broken ankle and some slight bruises were the only injuries he sustained.

The Mahoning *Predicator* gives publicity to a remarkable case in Youngstown, as follows: Two years ago, a married lady of this city gave birth to a child, remained in a feeble condition until Saturday last, and then was delivered of a second child.

Sandusky City claims a population of sixteen thousand, but the census returns are not yet complete. Toledo is reported below thirty thousand, which will be much behind before the expectation of the people there.

A little girl named Ida Wertheim was run over by a street car in Cleveland, on Monday, and instantly killed.

Sandusky is about to have an iron foundry.

Michael Bender was a teamster in Cleveland. He got drunk on Monday, fell under his wagon, was run over, and in no more a teamster forever.

A party of young lads in Toledo got possession of an old shot gun on Saturday last, and amused themselves by exploding caps therewith. One of them, Charles Head by name, looked into the muzzle while the shot was fired the cap. The gun proved to have been loaded, and he received a heavy charge of shot, all cut off part of his upper lip, knocking in the teeth and the upper jaw, cutting off his tongue, and lodging in the head above the palate. It is said he will recover.

A correspondent in Guernsey county, Ohio, writes to John A. Bingham, to ask if he will accept a renomination for Congress, and Mr. Bingham replies: "I can only say that while I have not sought, and do not seek, a renomination, I shall count it my duty to cordially accept the action of the people in the premises, whatever it may be."

The Hon. Thomas Ewing, Sr., is in very feeble health, aged eighty-four, at Lancaster, O., at the home of his daughter, Mrs. General Sherman, has repaired to spend the season, at his special request.

Ed Shaw last a young man, named Christian Frantz, was caught in the machinery of a threshing machine, and completely dismembered. He was living at last accounts, but cannot recover.

The New York *Bulletin* says the the dullness which the war has caused in the petroleum trade "has not only afforded the leisure to contemplate the feasibility of making those carrying routes which have hitherto been only partially utilized more available in future, but has forced upon the attention of exporters and New York dealers the absolute necessity of transporting crude oil to the refiners of the Atlantic seaboard. As the railway carrying is now done, the eastern interest in refined oil is to a great extent at the mercy of the refiners. If dealers in crude oil at the regions are compelled to supply that they have not adequate facilities for making commercial transportations because of a railway monopoly in the matter, they will be forced to adopt that which it is aimed to remove these restrictions on free shipments of petroleum, which we will explain in a few days."

A correspondent writing from the neighborhood of the seat of war, refers as follows to the desperate character of the contest: I can corroborate the testimony of the doctors in question in what I have seen of the character this campaign is taking. It is a struggle without quarters or remission of race to race which demands to be appeased by an ocean of blood and of tears; the ruin of two flourishing countries, perhaps, consummated, and the work of civilization for which the world has been half a century, I was returning from Germany three days after the declaration of war made by the late de Gramont to the French Parliament, and it would be impossible to describe to you the state of wild-head fury in which the population on the borders of the Rhine were lashed.

A Philadelphia paper avers that when all the census returns are in that city will probably come nearer realizing expectations than any other city in the country.

DICTATION OF THE RING.

Mr. Walton's manly card, though received with approbation by the great body of those to whom it was addressed, has aroused the ire of the *Gazette*. The editor differs with Mr. Walton, not on principles, for upon his of fiscal economy, but merely upon the editor's own notions of party discipline to which everybody must conform or be summarily cast out of the Republican organization. Thus this Cheraites of journalism cracks its whip, admits the raising of nequestions of reform or purification, and peremptorily demands slavish submission to his own edicts without and presents from her, when another kind of a suit (law) followed, in which the young lover came off second best.

To an impartial observer, the *Gazette* appears to be more intent upon self-aggrandizement than anxious for continued Republican ascendancy. It appears to be more actuated by jealousy and hatred than by disinterested views. Its rule of conduct looks to be to oppose the COMMERCIAL rather than to advance the principles of its party, though it professes to believe that the prevalence of those principles are essential to the public welfare. With an eye single to its own selfish schemes, it listens to no prudent counsels, and sneers at the voice of warning which admonishes of dangers that beset the procrustean discipline with which it would govern or destroy. Its folly is equal to that of Napoleon in making war upon Prussia because Spain would exercise the right of choosing her own ruler

It is not rational to presume that a great party composed of intelligent members will submit to be dragooned into ranks by an upstart editor and keep step to sandy discordant notes as he may dictate to regulate their movements. Who clothed the *Gazette* with infallibility and power, that it should arrogate to itself supreme authority to write out and enforce the Republican canons of discipline? If such presumption is sustained, none but the obedient instruments and interested co-operators of this wicked scheme, will be permitted to transact the public business, whilst men, like Mr. Walton, possessing energy, resolution, self-respect and indomitable perseverance, will be thrust aside. Is it possible that such a degraded state of things can be established in Allegheny county?

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A TELEGRAPH WITHOUT WIRES.

A Novel and Practical Signal Apparatus for Army Use—Heliotropes and Magnesium Lights.

The value to the Union armies in our war of the efficient services of the Signal Corps are recognized, and in their general borrowing of European military ideas it is not likely that the combatants in the present European struggle will neglect to avail themselves of the services of a signal corps. It is well known that flag signals were most commonly, if not altogether, used by the American corps, yet there is another manner of signalling that would seem especially adapted to the "roaring land of the free," and more particularly in a region in any wise hilly. With the method in contemplation it would be possible to rapidly telegraph perfect signals right over the heads of an enemy and not a man of them see the operation, or at least understand the messages.

The method proposed is simply that of "heliotroping," flashing the sun light from mirrors, long used by engineers as an aid in measuring angles upon long lines, but first adapted to telegraphy on the United States Lake Survey. In 1865 several of the Assistants on this work were engaged in measuring the angles of the primary triangulation of Green Bay and Lake Michigan, and as some of the lines of sight were so extended that the station to be observed could not be seen from the observing station, heliotropes were supplied. This instrument is nothing but a small and flat mirror, so adjusted as to cast a reflection of the sun directly upon a given line in a certain plane. While the officers were using these instruments they observed the idea of trying to talk together with them. This they succeeded in doing, and men easily conversed together where they could not see each other's stations, rapidly translating the dots and dashes of light reflected from the heliotropes into intelligent words and sentences. The Morse telegraphic alphabet was employed, the shortest flashes representing dots and the longer ones dashes. Experience in manipulating this novel telegraph induced perfection, and while messages were transmitted by this means at the rate of ten words per minute the skill to "write" them nearly as rapidly as the average operator does his words of lighting.

To some actual examples will show how practical is this method of telegraphing. In the next summer, 1871, some of these officers, then engaged upon the primary triangulation of Lake Superior, used this telegraph over lines forty, sixty and ninety miles long. At the close of the season the party was divided into three sections. The first, with the commanding officer, was at Mt. Vuleau, at the extremity of Keweenaw Point. The second was on Mt. Wheatake, across Keweenaw Bay and Portage Lake, and behind Houghton. The third was on the Huron Mountains, about south of Vulcan, and distant from it about sixty miles, as was Wheatake. Fog and rain for several days had interfered with work and prevented communication, but one evening the sun, just as he was setting, suddenly shone on Vulcan, and the order was telegraphed to Huron and Wheatake that work would end that night, "after which pack up and be ready when the steamer calls for you." These were but a few moments of light, yet they sufficed, and the parties thus widely separated were enabled to act under one direction as much as if they had been within hearing of each other's voices. The next summer, 1867, these parties were again on Lake Superior. One was at Ontonagon, one 101 miles northeast of there, on Mount Tiptop, Cape Northeast, British America; the third, on Lake Nipigon, 98 miles north of Vulcan, Ont. St. Ignace was about 95 miles west of Tiptop, and after the superintendent of the work visited the latter station on the survey steamer *Search* the officers at Tiptop telegraphed with the heliotrope to those at St. Ignace, that he was coming, and that he desired certain things of them. The message flashed over that vast expanse of water as speedily and as correctly as it could have gone upon the wires, and when the superintendent arrived at St. Ignace, he found things ready for him as he ordered.

In this heliotrope then there is a signal apparatus, portable as a mirror, as easily put in position, and requiring only sunlight for its operation. Any message, in cipher or in plain writing, that can be sent by electric telegraph can go by this, which has the great advantage over signal flags of being seen from only a few points. This, because its light will only show in the limited line and plane in which it is exhibited, not out bold like a flag. Wherever there is sunlight strong enough to reflect on a mirror, the heliotrope can be used. During the work in which this instrument was used on the Lake survey, there was some experimenting with the magnesium and other artificial lights, enough to demonstrate that for such signalling purposes they are available at any distance, within the limits of the horizon. Thus, with the sun by day and magnesium or electric light, directed from parabolic reflectors at night, there is offered a perfect telegraph, without wires and always ready.

On the passenger movement on the Pacific Railroad, the following statement from the official statement from the General Passenger Agent of the Central Pacific Railroad, that the number of through passengers, East and West, during the month of June, was 6,068, of whom 2,575 passed East and 3,493 passed West, showing a gain of incomers over outgoers of 88 in one month. The statistics for the current months are believed equally favorable. Statistics heretofore published in our semi-annual review, show that the passenger arrivals by rail have been regularly in excess of the departures, and that for the period named the total arrivals by land and sea were fully 30,000, against 15,000 departures, showing a net gain of 15,000. These statistics do not include the arrivals and departures by the ordinary land routes, traveling by stages and wagons alone, over which a considerable immigration has come into the State during the last year, especially in the Southern counties. On the whole, it is tolerably certain that the total addition to the population of 1870, from abroad, for the first six months of 1870, has not

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, August 18, 1870.

The discount business all on the banks to-day was about an average for the season, and the temper of the market was easier. Some parties prefer a closer condition exactly, and it is advisable for those who may wish accommodations a fortnight or so hence, to avoid going before now of the favorable condition of the market. We find the outside market well supplied with money, and the brokers have little trouble in placing good paper.

It is remarked of the New York money market that the heavy reduction since the outbreak of the war, in the bank reserves, naturally points to a hardening of the loan market; and it is not surprising that lenders here should now attempt to establish higher rates on their loans, particularly in view of the near approach of the fall season, when both trade and speculation are active.

The war news seemed to favor the French side to-day, and bonds declined and gold advanced a point or so. It has been noticed before here that the popular theory, and the one most generally acted upon, is that Prussian successes mean cheap gold and Francs increase the reverse. This idea is founded upon the assumption that equally special and unreliable, that Prussian successes mean an early peace. In support of this theory is the movement in Breadstuffs, which is always certain to take peace as their once based assumption, illustrate with the line of battle, and to every report from the seat of conflict. Against these theories is a large class who believe that Europe is in for a long war, with opportunity to make money. They hold that the continuance of the war will create a demand for American securities (to leave out of consideration the enormous loans of our own country that can be found, and, consequently, with the appreciation of our credit, a decline in gold. Simply however, those are mere willing, in the face of peace prospects, to operate upon the war, are willing to risk a little on it, and buy gold on the certainty of its going up. Others, with equal confidence, believe that a financial disturbance in our country cannot occur without a corresponding effect on all others having business relations therewith; that the money centers of the world are now in such close sympathy with each other, and so complex and extended, that financial disturbance in one cannot occur without affecting the other; hence, that when monetary disturbances occur in one, as first the shock.

Messrs. Ira B. M'Vay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. Bonds '81	114½	114¾
U. S. Bonds '62	114½	114¾
U. S. Bonds '64	114½	114¾
U. S. Bonds '65	114½	114¾
U. S. Bonds '65, new	114½	114¾
U. S. Bonds '67	114½	114¾
U. S. Bonds '68	114½	114¾
Gold	111¾	112

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112
U. S. 6s, 1881	114½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	114½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	114½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	114½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new	114½
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	114½
U. S. 5-20s, 1868	114½
U. S. 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114½
U. S. 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114½
U. S. 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114½
Union Pacific Railway	90
Central Pacific Railway	90
Currency Pacific	90

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's stock rooms, Apollo building, No. 60 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 18, 1870.	10:30.	11:30.	12:30.	1:30.	2:30.	3:30.	4:30.
	A.M.	A.M.	M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Cent'l & Hudson	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Erie	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½
Reading	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Canton							
Michigan Cent'l	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
Lake Shore	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Illinois Central	134½	134½	134½	134½	134½	134½	134½
Cleve. & Pitts	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Chicago & N. W.	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
do preferred	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
Rock Island	103	103	103	103	103	103	103
St. Paul	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
do preferred	95	95	95	95	95	95	95
Fort Wayne	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
Ohio & Miss	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
do preferred							
Toledo & Wab	73	73	73	73	73	73	73
do preferred							
Terre Haute	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
do preferred	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
Quicksilver	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Pacific Mail	107	107	107	107	107	107	107
Adams Express	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
American	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
United States	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½
Gold	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Wed.	Thurs.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	97½	97½		½
N. Y. Central & Hud.	97½	97½		½
Reading	98½	98½		½
Harlem	30	30		
Illinois Central	134½	134½		½
Lake Shore	97½	97½		½
Cleve. and Pitts	90½	90		½
Northwestern	86	86		
do. preferred	86½	86½		
Rock Island	103½	103		½
St. Paul	86½	86½		
do. preferred	95	95		
Wabash	73	73		
Fort Wayne	98½	98		½
Ohio & Miss	28	28		
Pacific Mail	107	107		
Adams Express	67	67		
Gold	112½	112½		

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 60 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad Bonds, Gold, Stocks, etc. Stocks, Being represented in the New York Stock Board every day will enable me to purchase and sell on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Government, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY EVENING, August 18, 1870. }

REMARKS—The market since our last has exhibited no new features, nor have prices shown any quotable changes. Business, in all branches, is reported fair for the season, the weather is most delightful, and all nature, including mankind, wears a cheerful aspect. The war news—mixed as it is—is discussed mornings, noons and nights, and the general bearings on the market reviewed from every standpoint. In the meantime the great events transpiring over the water cause not a slight ripple upon the surface in this country. It may be that the war in Europe, as yet, and but a dwarf compared to our giant of a few years ago, and causes our people to be so seemingly unconcerned. So much so, by an occurrence which shakes Europe to its very center, is discussed at the tea table and on street corners, but has little effect on the trade and commerce of the country. What is in store for us we will not venture to predict.

Flour remains firm, quiet and unchanged. Mills and stores are well supplied, and are doing a local trade. If anything, prices point lower. Receipts since our last 1,135 barrels.

Bacon, provisions and groceries are firm but not quite so active; still a good trade is being transacted for the season.

Below will be found the wholesale rates:

CHEESE—Receipts moderate and market steady. Order Factory, Hamburg, Goshen 18½@; Sweitzer, Ohio, Imported 19 @.

FRUITS—The market was firm with a good demand; sales were reported at sugar @ lb.

FEATHERS—The market has been quiet as some time with sales to the trade at 45@ lb.

TALLOW—The market was not an active one. The sales were confined to small parcels, City rendered Saxolin, country rendered 9@.

APPLE BRANDY—The supply is abundant, of all qualities, and current quotations are as follows; reported sales at $2@3; some extra at $4.

BROOMS—Market steady but not active. The leading houses have a good supply on hand, and are making arrangements for the fall business. Unscurmal rates were such as ruled last week, viz: Refined 2 lb per doz, $2.25@2.50; people's 2 lb per doz, $2@2.25.

GROCERIES—Trade active and prices unchanged. Sellers and buyers appear to agree as to quotations, which are reported as follows:

SUGAR—Crushed, powdered and granulated 14½@; A coffee 13@; B coffee 12½@; extra yellow 12@; prime to fair 11@; common 10½@.

COFFEE—Steady; prices 25@ lower at 24@26.

RAW SUGARS—Orleans 11@12@; Cuba 10½@; Havana, in bonds, 10½@12@; Manchester sugars 9@10½@; Sandwich Island 10½@.

SYRUPS—Prices advanced 5@ gallon; New Orleans, new crop, new white honey drips, 55@; silver drips, 50; Golden sort, amber and lower grades 45@ gallon.

MOLASSES—New Orleans at 63@66c; prime Rio 50@ per gallon.

RICE—Arracan, 7@7½; Carolina, 9@10; Patna 12@13; Rangoon, 6@6½.

DRIED FRUITS—The stock on hand is not a large one. Peaches are selling in a small way at quarters, apples halves, apples quarters. The supply was fourth the demand.

SALT—Sales Saltsville, Ky. Onkley's, 100 @; common coarse, 60 cents; No. 1, 70c.

WHISKY—The market is dull and dropping. We quote: Pond whisky $1 @, and upwards $1 @ gallon, according to age and quality.

WOOL—Reports from the principal markets are increasing. Prices have advanced slightly declined.

PROVISIONS—Market steady; sales of pork at short notice, some 100@, and more wanted @ bbl. Bacon—Sales some 100@, and more wanted @ lb. Lard—Sales from store were made at the usual advance.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania Soap Co. case, other brands sold at $3 @ case @ box.

HAY—Hay is arriving freely and prices are lower. We are reported sales at a variety of prices ranging at $17 @ ton.

PETROLEUM—We have no note to the market rates for it. The stock on hand is ample, and prices have declined and declining. Mills are dressed, and do not get their supplies. Sales 50 bbls, refined, at 30 @; Nelson's Mills, sales 2 @ 30 @; Nelson's Mills, sales 2 @ 30 @; Hamilton's, 30 @; Forwarder's 25. Five floor free, quiet and unchanged; sales in small lots at $6 @ bbl. The trade is in good order, and the general belief is that prices are bound to come down, hence not a disposition to purchase, the cut is not yet. In crude the new crop is arriving freely, and are large and sound; sales are made readily at 21@22 @ bbl.

HONEY—We have no change to note. There was a fair jobbing demand from stores at the previous rates, viz: 30@35 @ box. No 1 @ 50, No 2 @ 40; No 3 @ 30; common @ 25@ 30.

HOPS—Market dull; market very quiet, with but little doing. Sales are made in a limited way at $40 @ 50.

BEANS—The season for berries is drawing to a close. The fruit is market overstocked in other places, but few refrain from getting a few bottoms.

POTATOES—Are arriving in great abundance, and of excellent quality. Prices are a shade lower in sales being made at $1.75@2.00.

LARD—The market is unchanged, good, and sales are regularly made at the following figures: In tierces, as to quantity, $1.10@1.20; No 2 at 8@9c per gallon. Chicago and Cincinnati—Refined and prime, 8@9c per gallon.

BUTTER—Are selling in a regular way at 19@ 20c @ lb.

CHEESE—The market was steady, with a good demand; sales were reported at 18@19c @ lb.

EGGS—We have no change to note. There was a fair jobbing demand from stores at the previous rates, viz: 18@19c @ doz. No 1 @ 16, No 2 @ 14; No 3 @ 12; common @ 10@ 09.

CORN MEAL—The market was quiet, with but little doing. Sales are made in a limited way at $1.60@1.65 @ bbl.

BRAN—The season for berries is drawing to a close. The fruit is market overstocked in other places, but few refrain from getting a few bottoms.

FLOUR—Are arriving in great abundance, and of excellent quality. Prices are a shade lower in sales being made at $1.75@2.00.

LARD—The market is unchanged, good, and sales are regularly made at the following figures: In tierces, as to quantity, $1.10@1.20; No 2 at 8@9c per gallon. Chicago and Cincinnati—Refined and prime, 8@9c per gallon.

BRAN—Are selling in a regular way at 19@ 20c @ lb.

BEANS—The market was steady; sales of prime at 2.25@2.30 @ bushel. Wool—Steady; sales of fine, medium and coarse at 45@50c @ lb.

BAGS—The supply exceeds the demand, we report sales from store were made at the usual advance.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania Soap Co. case, other brands sold at $3 @ case @ box.

HAY—Hay is arriving freely and prices are lower. We are reported sales at a variety of prices ranging at $17 @ ton.

PETROLEUM—We have no note to the market rates for it. The stock on hand is ample, and prices have declined and declining. Mills are dressed, and do not get their supplies. Sales 50 bbls, refined, at 30 @; Nelson's Mills, sales 2 @ 30 @; Nelson's Mills, sales 2 @ 30 @; Hamilton's, 30 @; Forwarder's 25. Five floor free, quiet and unchanged; sales in small lots at $6 @ bbl. The trade is in good order, and the general belief is that prices are bound to come down, hence not a disposition to purchase, the cut is not yet. In crude the new crop is arriving freely, and are large and sound; sales are made readily at 21@22 @ bbl.

HONEY

The Daily Commercial.

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there to prevent the railway which connects Nancy and Metz from being used. Between Nancy and Metz, Verdun, and that the Crown Prince was moving his troops by that road. In that case he would find a large part of the army west of the Moselle on Monday.

The situation of the troops on Sunday, therefore, was substantially this: The main army of the French was in and around Metz, with Marshal Mahon, probably, at Thionville, on the Moselle. The Crown Prince was west of the Moselle, and Frederick Charles was in front of Metz, with headquarters at Herny, on the railroad from Pontoux. At Herny the railroad turns a little to the north before it reaches Metz, so that Herny is as near a point on the Moselle, twelve miles south of Metz, and it is to that fortress. At that point is the village of Pagny-sur-Moselle. From Herny the Prince Frederic Charles, deducting for his left, moved to Pagny, and at that place opened communication with the Crown Prince on the other side of the river. Thus the forces were acting in concert on the right and left bank of the Moselle at twelve miles from Metz, and the immediate purpose of their operation was to cut off Bazaine's retreat. The battle on Sunday began at five P. M., and was entirely on the right or west side of the Moselle—on the same side of the river with Metz. It was fought by troops of the army of Frederick Charles, and of the Second also of Barrowith Von Rittenfield, and according to official dispatches, on the French side were those on the east side the river was engaged. The reason the latter did not cross the French into the protection of the fortress was simply a success for which they must have paid very heavily. It is good to be on the right or east bank of the Moselle, with the fortifications of Metz, twelve miles distant, and compel the French army to retire from the fortress a little later in their retreat that actually is in progress. It is possible, however, that this battle was fought on the west of the Moselle by the French, though the presence of the Crown Prince on the east side was a sufficient reason for making it without regard to that.

Judging from the vague dispatch of the Emperor Napoleon, dated at Longueville, the French army must have begun its movement from the Moselle at midnight on Sunday, or not long after, for that dispatch reports that the army was half over when the battle began. It was fought, and this battle began very early, perhaps an hour daylight, and was a surprise to the French, who evidently did not know that the Germans were in their neighborhood on that side of the river. The French were not engaged in the fight of Monday, the corps of Marshals Ladmirault and Canu, were fighting on the other side of the river at seven or eight miles distant. These troops crossing the river from Metz on their retreat, were attacked by the Germans under the Crown Prince, and they evidently opposed the attack and drove the Germans from their path and continued their march toward Verdun. This is justified in the belief that the battle was a surprise, and that at the home of this action the Prussians were obliged to abandon their intention to cut off the line of retreat of the French army. We assume that the army which thus on Monday endeavored to cross the French army on the passage of the river was that of the Crown Prince, and that the fighting of Sunday, the late dispatch substantially to that effect. The telegraph reports that both the fight on Sunday and Monday, which must have been done mainly by the troops under Prince Frederic Charles, the King's corps, the supreme regard to Sunday's fighting that "our daybreak attacks compelled the troops to cross the river they returned, therefore, to the neighborhood of Pagny, and that is on the river. From that point, therefore, they could have marched back to fight on the other side.

All the French accounts represent the battle on Monday as the really great conflict of these days. It was certain, in the first place, that its purpose to the Prussians, since this was the battle by which it was possible to destroy the French. From the battle of Sunday such a result could not be attained. The French army can not doubt, therefore, that the Prussians put into the fight all the force they had on that side of the river. It seems as little possible from the dispatches that the latter gained a decided success. An official dispatch dated "Metz, August 17, 3 P. M.," states that a serious engagement took place on Tuesday in the vicinity of Metz, and that the result was in favor of the French, who obtained the advantage, but "lost heavily," and "two weeks fraught with tragical significance," the dispatches say, and "during which obscures those red battle fields, we can distinguish only the fact that thousands of citizens have been left without support, and that no limit can yet be assigned to the work of destruction. Every device which the ingenuity of science has invented for sowing death and extinction was resorted to by the combatants, and already rivers of blood have been shed. The Prussians no more dare to make their losses known than the French. No statements have yet been published on either side. It is all guesswork, but when the Prussians admit a victory, and the French acknowledge a "bloody victory," and the French acknowledge another, they may safely assume that the losses were enormous. It scarcely needs official returns to assure us that the carnage has been fearful. The battle-fields of Gravelotte, St. Privat, and Mars-la-Tour, where the bravest German and Frankish chivalry has wrestled for mastery in the desperate engagement before Metz would put an end to the war, if such a thing were possible. Fifteen army corps which were dispatched to meet each other last month may be annihilated in the fierce struggle for the mastery of both France and Prussia's acceptance of putting their fate to the issue of battle. The question is not to do it, for this is a struggle of life and death, and it is only the fact that the issue which Europe has never seen before. Napoleon did not deceive the French people when he said that the battle of Metz would be long and bloody war. Which side was best prepared for it, and which side was the first to take the field with its whole force, are facts which will be settled by the issue of the battle which we were asked to believe had been taken possession of, which in reality had evaded and outwitted him was as odd as inexplicable events of the age.

The struggle which has been going on since Sunday morning may be continued for days to come, but it is probable that the issue will be transferred to another scene. It is only certain that every inch of ground will now be hotly contested, and that the battle of Metz will be fought actually in progress. It is possible, however, that this battle may be fought on the east of the Moselle by the French, though the presence of the Crown Prince on the west side was a sufficient reason for making it without regard to him.

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